Cardinal Antonelli would result from the state of

It was said that Garibaldi was about to issue proclamation, and it was considered doubtful if he ould lay down bis arms.

Up to the 11th, the formation of the Hungarian Legion had proceeded prosperously-5,000 men having joined.

A letter from Rome of the 8th says that the Pope had sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, stating his determination to demand from the Catholic Powers armed intervention.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, the bill abolishing Church rates was debated and passed to a second reading, by a vote of 263 to 193, amid load charging.

On the 14th, in the House of Lords, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe withdrew his motion relative to the aff airs

And not intend renewing the licenses by which the Hudson's Bay Company held their North American territories. A bill would soon be introduced for appointing magistrates throughout the territory to prevent disputes between the Indians and whites, to establish disputes between the Indians and whites, to establish trading regulations, and to prevent excesses. The Government was not prepared to grant a subsidy for the cetablishment of railways in the territory.

The Duke of Somerset said that the expediency of the coasen mail

entering into arrangements for arming the ocsen mail steamers had been under consideration, but as the Committee of Naval Officers in 1852 reported against Committee of Naval Omeers in 1852 reported against such a measure, on the ground of expense, nothing had been dene. A general survey, however, had been recently ordered of the steamings and other vessels at the mouths of the rivers, in order to ascertain how far they might be rendered available for defensive pur-

In the House of Commons considerable progress was make with the army and navy estimates, and Sidney Hierbort explained the present military position of the country and the measures of defense. He expected that one hundred Armstrong guas would be made this year, and two hundred before the end of the financial Oc the 15th, in both Houses, reference was made to

the treaty of peace.

Lord Derby pointedly it quired if the King of Sardinis was party to the treaty, for it was a deristool that the Emperor of the French was his ally, and not the principal in the quartel

Lo d John Russell, in the House of Commons, said he did not know whether the parties to the treaty of Vienna had been consolted, but so far as England was

concerned, no particulars beyond those published had been furnished. ord Cowley had called on the French Government for the details of the peace, but Court Walewski told him be could afford him no information until the Em-peror arrived in Paris, which it was expected he would

do on the 18th.

Sir James Graham inquired if the Government
was aware that a formidable French fleet was at Cher-bourg and Brest, with gunbosts for landing troops.

Lord John Russell said that France had made no ex-

tracrdinary preparations, and consequently no explanations had been demanded.

The new telegraph cable between England and Den-

The new telegraph cable between England and Denmark had been successfully laid.

The Mediterranean Company had ordered a cable to consect Malta and Sicily, and it is expected to be laid in November.

The English Government has fully determined on laying a cable direct to Gibrattar and thence to Malta.

An Anti-Slavery meeting presided over by Lord Brougham, had been held in London. An address to the Duke of Newcestle was agreed to, requesting that the House of Lords appoint a Committee to inquire into the present state of the statute, as the Cooke and African traffic is degenerating into a positive slave-trade.

The original of Powers's Greek Slave had been sold at auction in London for 1,800 guzieas, the Duke of Cleveland being the purchaser. The Orange riots of the Eith of July took place as

usual in some parts of Ireland, and at Paisley the outbreak was quite serious. Firearms and knives were used, and one man was killed and several dangerously woulded.

The statement that the new Australian mail service, via Panama, is awarded to Mr. Lever, is contra-

The Bank of England, on the 14th, reduced its finimum rate of discount from 3 to 2; \( \psi\$ cent. This step was fully articipated, and exercised no influence on the stock market. The funds opened buoyantly and excited on the morning that the North Briton sailed, cossels being quoted at \$64. They soon, however, fell back, under the growing impression that the terms of the peace were not such as to inspire confidence in its durability.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.] Lospon, Saturday, July 16-4. M.

The London Daily News (City Article) of Friday evening says:

evening says:

"The funds opened to day with a dull appearance, but closed at a half per cent higher than yes erday. The recent rise has attracted a moderate supply of stock: but bona fide holders have little temptation to sell at a time when one and a half per cent is the high-est rate obtainable from deposits at the receiving estab-lishmen's. Speculative transactions are partly in abeyance, a disposition being shown to await the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget. It is expected that there is nothing whatever in the Austro-French compromise sufficiently reasouring to induce Eggland to scorn reasonable measures of defense. In the other departments of the Stock Expension. defense. In the other departments of the Stock Ex-change, prices had a drosping tendency. The bank terms attracted a moderate amount of business to taut establishment, although first-class bills were taken elsewhere at 24, and in exceptional instances at 2 per cent. Except as regards Frankfort, Continental ex-changes show an unfavorable tendency.

The London Times (City Article) says: "The fall of 1 per cent on the Paris Bourse on Thursday caused the English finds to open heavy on Friday, and a slight further reaction took place, but the market acquired steadiness in the latter part of the

day. There was generally a more active demand for money, end at the bank, owing to the reduction in the rate, a marked increase took place.

"It is remarked that Sardinia, by accepting Lonbardy without the fortresses necessary to defend it, has made herself the vassal of France, and that Italy has gained nothing, while the Emperor returns to Paris nominally a conqueror, but in reality a bailed and dishonored man.

It was reported in Paris on Friday that great agitation prevailed at Milan; that troubles had broken out in Venetia; that Florence was disturbed, and that the Parisian populace was indignact at the Emperor for

not having fulfilled his promises.

FRANCE.

The statement of the Bank of France for the month of July shows a decrease in cash of over eleven mil-The Peris Moniteur published a second warning to

article.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 15th at 63f, 69c, for money and account, being an advance of a quarter per cent during the day. They touched nearly 70f. after

the Univers on account of an objectionable political

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council have resolved to disband the troops in the Cauton Termo, where a guard for Austrian vessels will alone remain. They have also resolved on proposing very severe measures to prevent the enrolment of the Swiss for foreign military service. An order has been issued to disband the troops called out during the war, and repealing the measure against the exportation of arms, aumunition, &c.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Gazette says that in consequence of the treaty of peace orders have been transmitted to the troops on the march to halt at the respective places where they happen to be; also that the proposal made by the Propias Ambassator to the Federal Diet in regard to the Pederal troope, had, under present circum-stances, been withdrawn by the Prussian Government.

NAPLES.

Additional details of the recent partial mutiny of the Swiss troops are received. A body of troops matinied in the barracks, killing the Colonel and several officers in the barracks, killing the Colone and several on the of the 4th Regiment, and afterward repaired to the Royal Palace, but were forced back by the chasseurs and husears on duty, to the Champ de Mars, where they were surrounded. The commander-in-shif of the Swiss called on them to surrender; they replied by a discharge of firearms, wounding the General and about twenty privates. Orders were then given to fire on the mutineers, when 75 were killed and 233 wounded.

ROME.

A Bostonian at the sack of Perugia writes to The London Times, giving additional details of that brutal affair. He says the American Minister, Mr. Stockton, has demanded redress and indemnification for American citizens, and by his energetic action will doubtless the head of obtain such as is to be had.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE Laverence Corros Manuer. The Brokers' Circu. and the narreports the sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market. her child.

at 107.640 bales, of which 19.000 were to, speculators and 12.000 for export. All qualities had advanced 100 of a peoply per pound, the market having be come active under the news of peace. The sake of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 3.000 on speculation and for Export—the market closing rather quietly. The authorized quantations were as follows:—For Orleans, 81d.: Middling do., 75.16d.: For Mobile, 72d.; Middling do., 71d.: First Uplands, 74d.: Middling do., 71d.: The stock to port was estimated at 628,400 bales, of which 678,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE. - The advices from Manchester

are favorable; all kinds of goods were slightly higher, particular-ity Yarms, in which the advance was id., but the high prices checked business.

LIVERPOOR, BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The weather

but prices unchanged.

NON MARKETS.—Baring Bros. report WHEAT ANSION DATABLETS.—BATING BYON, Tepper WHEAT very doll, and 3:264 to serve it week; White, 42:2645; Red 40:262. Flours, 21:2626. IRON steady; Radis in better de mand at 26; Fig Iron firm and shightly higher; sales at 54:52 546. Stoars firm. That steady; Congost, 13. Scients Ton FENTINE heavy at 40: Tallow slightly lower; sales at 51: Copper declined 3d. 49 fb. Speilter considerably advanced. Fast Oils Gull and unchanged. Linear Oil 22:6. Rich quiet.

HAVRE MARKET.—Sales of Cotton for the week, HAVRE MARKET.—Sales of CHITOS of the Working including 12th inst., 19.060 bales; stock, 96.060 bales; all qualities slightly higher; New Orleans Tree Ordinaire 112f; do. Bax, 190f. The market closed bouyant. Wirkar slightly higher. A sizes dull. Correct steady. Oilts. quantations barely militained. Rick dull. Sugas teavy. Laku dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday.

at 955 2365 for money.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 25

The bullion in the Bank had decreased £147,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS,—Mesers, Bell & Co. report an The bellion in the Back had decreased £147,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Messers, Bell & Co. report an active market in State stocks at prices a triffe higher. U. S. 61, 1868, 962,961; do. 5a, 923,2634; Alabama 5a, 752,77; Kennicky 64, 1889,72, 922,94; Maryland 5a, 972,95; Massenhusetta 5a, 1002, 101; Mississippi 5a, Union Bank Bonds, 142,16; Ohio 6a, 92,21(0), 101; Mississippi 5a, Union Bank Bonds, 142,16; Ohio 6a, 92,21(0), 101; Mississippi 5a, Union Bank Bonds, 142,16; Ohio 6a, 92,21(0), 101; S. 52,25; Tennessee 6a, 802,22; Virginia 6a, 83,265; do. 5a, 83,865; Boston 44 P Centa, 93,29; Montreal 6a, 30,27; Hilmos Central 7a, 195, 196, 196, 73,275; Montreal 6a, 30,27; Hilmos Central 7a, 195, 40, 6a, 73,275; Michigan Central 8a, 82,265; do. 6a, 81,265, 109,21; Eric 7a, 3d Mertzage, 60,262; do. shutes, 7,27; Panama Raifrond Bonds, 1859, 196,21(2); Tennessee Central 6a, 1st Mortzage, 93,224.

gave, 80:272.
The London Times of Friday says Illinois Central and Frie shares were firmer, and quotes sales of Illinois at 52\2.35 discount; New York Central Sinking Fund at 83.

Passengers.

John Wheelwright and lady, John Lineman and lady, Mrs.
Sergent, Mr. Mariotte and lady, Mrs. Townsend and child, Mrs.
and Miss Jewett, Mr. T. Rushmore, hadvand son, Mr. Scardy,
lady, two children and nurse; Mr. Jewett, Jr., Mr. A. Partin,
Charles H. Reade, Mr. Laward, B. G. Wainswright, Dr. A. Martin,
Charles H. Reade, Mr. Laward, B. G. Wainswright, Dr. A. Martin,
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E. D. Belhon, A. D. Marcil, Edward Kickpatrick, Martin Goldston, S. C. Shyken, Mr. Van Bergen, A. Lindsay, B. L. Schuman,
John Van Dufsel, Mesers, Brooks, Hayward, Julien, Francois,
Chillick, Latweidg, Ords, Shelion, Lewis, Law, Hutchinson,
Swasmwick, Mitchell, Murite, Caren, Deans, Baylay, Lawaca,
Clerk, Cheeps, Manning, Hunter, Swan, Priests, Paysant, Berguel, Pritten, Smith.

Congressional Nomination.

Washington, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.
The Hon, G. W. Hughes, of Ann Arundel Co., Maryland, has been nominated for Congress by the Demcrats of the 6th District, in place of Thomas F. Bowie.

Sheep Killed by Lightning. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.\*
During the storm yesterday, the lightning descended among a flock of sheep near this city, killing eighty of them. They belonged to A. J. Burns, of Wayne Co.,

The California Overland Mail. Sr. Louis, Wednesday, July 27, 1859. The Overland Mail has arrived with San Francisco ates of the 4th inst. News anticipated by the Moses

Steamer Washington was libeled as soon as she reached San Francisco. Among the failures at San Francisco were Dows & Co., distiflers, and Place &

Boston Weekly Bank Statement. 

Steam-Plow Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

The steam plow of J. W. Fawkes, of Christiana,
Pa., was tried to-day at Oxford Park, with entire succas, was tried to-day at Oxford Park, with entire success. It plowed at the rate of one sere in 12 minutes. It turned in a small circle, backed, and went up and cown a bill with case. A considerable number of farmers were in attendance.

Sailing of the Canada.

Bostos, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

The R. M. steamship Canada sailed at ten o'clock this foreneon, with 66 passengers for Laverpool and 27 for Halifax, and \$265,000 in specie.

FROM UTAH.

SURVIVORS OF THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS

SURVIVORS OF THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS

MASSACRE.

From The Sait Lake Failey Tan of June 29.

Eighteen little children, from 2 to 8 years old, the survivors of the Mountain Meadows massacre, left here on Tuesday for the States. The first arrangements contemplated their transportation to the States with ox teams, but Gen. Johnston kindly and promptly responded to a request from Dr. Forney, and has furnished for their better accommodation three spring ambulances and one baggage wagon, with teams of six nules each.

The change in the mode of transportasion will, we think, contribute greatly to the comfort of the chil-dren and those in charge of them. From the circumtances connected with their orphansge, they are pe culiarly objects for sympathy, and we are pleased to see the sflorts of Dr. Forney to make the road on which they travel in search of relatives or friends as

which they travel in search of relatives or friends as smooth as possible.

They will travel with, and are under the protection of, Capt. R. Anderson, 2d dragoous, who is en route to Fort Kearney with his command. Mrs. Worly, Mrs. Nath, and two other ladies have been engaged as marrors to attend to the wants of the hitle ones, and three men also accompany the party as camp assistants.

The names of the children, as far as can be learned, we as follows:

are as follows: John Calvin, Lewis and Mary Sorrel (their father John Calvin, Lewis and Mary Sorrel (their father being held in remembrance as "Joe Sorrel") Ambrose Miram and William Tsggett, Francis Hora, Caarles and Aonie Fancher, Betsy and Jane Baker, Rebecta, Louisa and Sarah Dunlep, Sophronia or Mary, and Ephraim W. Huff, Angeline and Annie (surname unknown), and a fittle boy of whom there is no account, the people with whom he was found called him William. The children are supposed to have resided in the same neighborhood, and in Johnston County, Arkansas.

These children have been in charge of Dr. Forney since last fall, and we know that he terested and personal supervision in order that might be properly and comfortably cared for. earn, moreover, that Dr. Forney has obtained the

guardianship of these children.

There was a large amount of property in the possession of the party massacred at the Mountain Meadows, and the children have now an agent here, who will, un and the chiare have now an age of the doubtly use his best endeavors to recover the property of which they have been despoined.

property of which they have been despoiled.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory, consisting of Jucges Eckles, Sinclair, and Cradie-baugh, have oppointed the holding of their several terms as follows: That the District Court of the First Judicial District shall be beliefen at Nephi, in Jush County, on the fourth Montay in Au-

of each year.
It the District Court of the Second Judicial District shall be
not the first Monday in September, at Genera, in Carson in each year, he History of the Third Julicial District shall be he Historiet Court of the Third Julicial District shall be he Great Salt Lake County, on h Monday in July, in each year, And each of aid District may sty until the first Monday in November, if the

hadness thereof shall require it.

A merichant train of 90 Chicago mule wagons, for C.

A. Perry & Co., had firtived. The average freight of
the wagens was about 2,500.

Col. F. W. Lander was at Laramie on the 11th inst.

Capt. R. H. Anderson, with two companies of U. S. Capt. R. H. Anderson, with two companies of U. S. Capt. Relatev. Another company will also join his command at Fort Bridger.

THE SLAVE EXODES FROM MISSOURI.—The Obveldental Messenger, of Independence, Mo., publishes a comparative statement of the Assessor shocks of Jackson Conety, Mo., in which are situated Independence, Kaisas City and Westport—from which it appears that the number of negroes (stayes) in that county has decreased 500 in the past year, which is about 17 per cent. A man named Martin Smith is under arrest in New-

Orleans, for attempting to hang his little step-son.
The cruel brute the the child's hands and hang hun by the teck: fortunately the knot was not properly fixed and the mother, sirrying, cut the rope in time to save A CORRESPONDENCE ON SLAVERY.

Horace Gheeley, esq.-Dear Sir : I live in a warm place for an Abolitioniat—for that is the title you are known by here—and we who take your paper bave the same application. Give us a short sketch—rery place—in regard to the Abolition of Slavery, so that I may show my Pro-Slavery brethren your

Success to your paper ! Albany, Mo., Jan. 18, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1859. My Dear Sir : I have yours of the 17th. You ask me why the Abolition of Slavery is deemed desirable. I answer, very briefly:

I. Because, in the order of Nature, every adult human being has a right to use his own God given faculties, muscles, sinews, organs, for the sustenance and comfort of himself and his family. Consequently, it is acrong to divest him of the control of those especities and render him helplessly subservient to the pleasure and aggrandizement of

II. Because the mixture of Whites and Blacks in the same community, society, household-an inevitable result of African Slavery-is not favorable to the moral purity or social advancement of either caste. Better let the two races form separate com-

III. Because the earth should be so cultivated, and the various departments of Industry so mixed and blended, that every year's cultivation should increase rather than diminish the productive capacities of the soil. Slavery, by placing long distances between those who pursue Agriculture and Manufactures respectively, forbids this.

IV. Because the fullest cultivation of his Intellect, through Education, Reading, Study, &c., is the right of every rational being. In the Divine Economy, this would seem one of the main reasons for placing men on earth. Slavery is incompatible with such cultivation, forbidding its subjects even to read or write.

V. Slavery is palpably at war with the fundamental basis of our Government-the inalienable Rights of Man. It is a chief obstacle to the progress of Republican institutions throughout the world. It is a standing reproach to our country abroad. It is the cause of exultation and joy on the side of the armed despots. It is worth more to the Austrian and French tyrants than an additional army of 100,000 men.

VI. Slavery is the chief cause of dissension and hatred among ourselves. It keeps us perpetually divided, jealous, hostile. If it were abolished, we should never dream of fighting each other, nor dissolving the Union.

VII. Slavery powerfully aids to keep in power the most thoroughly unprincipled party, the most corrupt demagogues, that our country has ever VIII. Slavery makes a few rich, but sinks the great mass, even of the Free, into indolence, de-

pravity and misery. It prevents the accumulation of wealth. It renders Land a drug, and keeps Population so sparse and scattered that Common Schools are for the most part impossible. For these and other reasons, I am among those

who labor and hope for the early and complete Abolition of Human, but especially of American HORACE GREELEY. Slavery. Yours, W. C. Cowax, esq., Albany, Gentry Co., Mo.

\*This article would have been printed long since, bad it not seen missio.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1859.

The partisan press of the Democracy may deny as they please that Mr. Buchanan is a candi late for the nomination at Charleston, but the fact is none the less true, nor by any means impaired on that account. Their denials and contradictions have been heard before to-day, and the public knows with how much correctness. It is somewhat significant, in this connection, that the recognized personal organs of the President have preserved a studied silence on the subject. The Constitution here, and The Pennsylvanian in Philadel phia, both supported by public patrouage, under the direct orders of the President, have been as mum as mice. Like the Irishman's owl, they have kept up a good deal of thinking, but they certainly have not said much. The demonstration in Pitts-burg was evidently inspired from this quarter, and though, perhaps, put out as a feeler, is now regarded as an authoritative expression of the wishes of the White House. Mr. Buchanan has been in the field since the 4th of March, 1857; and whoever has watched the movements here, and the direction given to the spoils, must have seen long ago that the design was to compel a renomination. True, this purpose and desire have been denied in the most emphatic terms, but only to promote the object more effectually. No member of the Cabmet will now venture in the ring, and, if that sort of competition should be suggested, the President will put his foot on the man who dares to oppose bis aspirations. It is to be hoped that Mr. Buchanan will succeed in his efforts, and he may

count confidently upon whatever aid the Opposi-Mr. Brodhead, ex-Senator from Pennsylvanis, is here, taking the lay of the land. When in publie life, he was always among the bitter opponents of the President, but since his retirement, may have found it convenient to compromise something of the ancient hostility, not chosing to run his head sgainst the stone wall of power. He is just new on the anxious sest, casting about for an available candidate, and lamenting the distractions which have visited the Democracy, since he left the Senate. He is willing to take almost any body who can win, but has not succeeded in discovering that mysterious individual. If he will apply at the White House after next Tuesday, there will be no difficulty in getting assurance that all is right. Most of the Pennsylvania managers, are, however, against Old Buck. They think he is about played out, and insist upon taking him at his word for a single term.

It may be regarded as nearly certain that the contestant of Mr. Sickles' seat in the next Congress, will be sustained by a majority of the House. manner in which that election was conducted and the spectacle presented, of marching troops from Governor's Island to the polis, under orders issued from Washington, are facts that cannot be ignored. Perhaps other considerations may operate upon the judgments of individuals; but there is legal evidence enough to make out a good case to eject him, and perhaps some of his colleagues. The newspapers have said a good deal about Mr. Sickles' loss of social position here. The truth is, neither he nor his household ever had any real social recognition. except that connected with his official position and entirely dependent upon it, and his real or supposed political influence with the Administration. There are hundreds of houses in the stationary society of Washington, the thresholds of which they never crossed or could cross, no matter what might be his party relations. It is eminently to the credit of this city, notwithstanding all the calumny which has been heaped upon it, by those who have had but limited means of entering its private life, that there are many families who exchew all contact there are many famines who resonages, except in with Congress, or official personages, except in such cases as are universally admitted, because they choose to base their social incause they choose to base tercourse upon a higher principle, and more independent ties than those which depend upon the transitions of power. As has already been said, Mr. Sickles and his set had no access to

led to his premature "feets, off." Although it is said that some of the officials a "ill recognize Sickles next Winter, the portals of even that free and easy set to which everybody has bad sa mission in the last two years, until an omission became a higher compliment than an invitation, will be, in a manner, closed against him.

SPEECH OF F. P. BLAIR, JR., OF MIS-SOURI.

FIRST FREE-SOIL SPEECH EVER DELIV-ERED IN ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

From The Elected (Kansas) Free Press, July 18 p. m. the Court-House in St. Joseph, Mo filled with an audience of four or five hundred, those the foreground being the prominent Pro-Slavery stizets of St. Joseph, while scattered around were the aboring men of the city—the honest, hearty Free-

tare men of the section.

H. B. Branch introduced the speaker, who was re-eived with loud applause.

Mr. Blair was thankful for the large attendance present, and must admit he felt some embarrassment in addressing them, knowing that so many differed from im, and so widely. I shall express my views frankly and fearlessly, yet striving not to wound the feelings of those who disagree with me.

I have been reared in the strictest sect of Democracy.

have not changed, but still remain a sound Dem I have not changed, but still remain a sound Democrat: yet I differ essentially from the theory of politic held by the so-called Democracy of the present time. They have apostatized and abandoned every Democratic measure, and are not capable of uttering Democratic sentiments. They have foreaken every measure heretofore held as Democratic, and were I to a iduoe all the proof of this I should detain you till to-morrow morning. I shall only select some of these points upon which to touch.

hich to touch.

The President met the last Congress with a propo The President met the last Congress with a propo-sition for a protective tariff. Where did he learn such Democracy? His Administration came into power with a surplus in the Treasury of twenty millions, and at the end of nine mouths he asked for an issue of twenty millions of shinplasters. Where did he learn such Democracy? This was soon gone, and he asked for twenty millions more, which was voted; and the next session another twenty millions was asked for and granted. All of this was required by a Democratic Administration, and voted by a Democratic Congress. Administration, and voted by a Democratic Congress.

The expenditure of the Administration has been one hundred millions a year more than was expended when we supported an army in Mexico. Economy used to be a cardinal principle with the Democracy, but now, extravagatice. You know that the Secretaries of Mr. Buchanan have hardly escaped impeachment. Mr. Floyd sells the military reserves privately for less than one-fourth their value, and buys Willett's Point from his friends at a much higher price than it had already beer offered the Government; while Toucey lavishes

beer offered the Government; while Toucey lavishes
the funds of the people on Political and personal favorites by coal and lave-oak contracts.

The Democratic party originally framed the land
policy of our Government, and for the benefit of tho
people; but the last Democratic Congress would de
nothing about it. Your two Senstors defeated the
Homestead bill. This party has abandoned all Democratic measures and gone over to the Lecompton Constitution, which the people of Kansas opposed, has since
shown, even in the face of a Democratic Administration strempting to brube them; this has been the sole tion attempting to bribe them; this has been the sole measure of the present Democracy. You, from your position, know the truth of my statement. In the late election in Kansas, the Democratic party have been forced to ignore the Administration, and declare them-selves the genuine Free-State party. This Democratic selves the genuine Free-State party. This Democratic Administration has not only apostatized, but striven to break down the West; it has opposed the preemption and homestead policy, which made the West Damocratic heretofore, because the Democracy were loyal to the rights of the settlers, and for which they were paid by the confidence of the people, and sustained by their votes. The South demanded the opposition to the Herestead belt, fearing lest the throwing open of the Homestead bill, fearing lest the throwing open the Homestead bill, fearing lest the threwing open of the public lands to the poor white men of the North should exclude Slavery and erect a tier of Free States acress the continent. Slavery demands this, and that Western Democrats should vote against the improvements of rivers and lakes in the West. It is unconstitutional, they say, to free this great river at your door from obstructions, while thousands are expended to improve Cape Fear River. [Interrupted by a voice—"Didn't Congress refuse to give anything to Savannah River!"] The City of Savannah received large sums, much of which was

to give anything to Savannah River!" The City of Savannah received large sums, much of which was useless expenditure. [Voice—" Tell the truth."] I speak the truth, but others may not. [Applause.] Down on a little river, near the water, where there is nothing but niggers and musketoes, money may be expended, but not a dollar for the West. [Applause.] Douglas is one of the Democratic stars. [Voice: "That's so."] He is so much of a Democrat they dare not repudiate him. [Applause.] Douglas says the peeple should be taxed to improve the tide-water, but nothing for the West.

The Pacific Ruilroad is in the same fix as the rivers and lakes. The West will never have it till the Demo-

The Pacific Railroad is in the same fix as the rivers and lakes. The West will never have it till the Demoratic party goes cut of power. [Applause.] The Democracy refused to survey the Central route, but imported camels to survey the southern desert and dismon route, which proved it only for camels, carrying water in their bellies for three or four days. [Applause.] They refused aid to the Central route lest there should be a chain of Free States on this parallel. The Southern route was surveyed without an appropriation, for what care they for the laws of Congress? Missouri asked for an overland mail, and a bill was

passed, Congress allowing the Postmaster-General to let the contract- the contractor to select his own route. On opening the bids, none was found for the Southern desert foliar, in the would put in a bid for the Southern toute he should have the contract. The bid was made and the contract let—the distance thereby being increased 900 miles between St. Louis and San Francisco. 180,000 men and women have beaten a plain track across the Plains, but that route mussgive way to the desert route, with this Democratic Administration.

[Applause.] I offered a bill revoking the Postmater-General's contract, and it went to a Committee—whereon was a member from Missouri—and slept. I whereon was a member from Missouri—and stepf. I tacked it on to the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and three Members from Missouri voted against it—two of the three were from this border; one of them your own representative. [Voice—"He is not in town."] I care not; I should say the same were he here. [Ap-

plause.]
The South molds the policy of the Democratic The South molds the policy of the Democratic party, and it is against that policy for the West to expand; they only desire Slavery Extension, and for this policy they oppose the West and her interests. As long as the Democracy lives you get nothing, unless from God himself, who planted the gold at Pike's Peak, which has been so opportunely discovered, to give a new State and a central route to the Pacific, for the defeat of that party.

The defeat of that party.

You must look elsewhere than the Democratic party for aid. Our interests as a State are opposed to the South in this matter. Missouri lies north of the Slave States; she is surrounded by the Free States, with which her interests are identical. [Hisses and cheers.

States; she is surrounded by the Free States, with which her interests are identical. [Hisses and cheers. Cries of "Go on," and "turn him out." I have not the least idea of stepping. [Applause.] Illinois lies on our eastern boundary, lows on our northern, Kansas on our western, which will soon be a Free State in spite of Lecompton and the Administration [applause], and Arkansas, weak and of little consequence to us, on the south. I have sometimes noticed in the papers that a little beeswax and a few muskrat skins come from there, which is the amount of our interests with Arkansas [applause], while our connection with the Free State is intimate and extensive.

We must book, in our national concerns, to the real advantage of the State. I told you I should speak freely of Slavery—it is the question of the day, or you would not see gentlemen from this section vote as they do. As I understand it, the Dred Scott decision is the stand-point of the Democracy on Slavery. Calhoun first promulgated the doctrine that the Constitution, per sc carried Slavery into the Territories. You know what his Democracy was in the days of Jackson—then no prominent statesman thought of agreeing with him. [Voice—"Calhoun was right."] I think not. He was opposed to the doctrines of Jefferson. If you refine Jefferson and take Calhoun, do so bobbly, and don't "steal the livery of Heavan to serve the devil in." At the request of Monree, Calhoun, when in his Cabinet, signed a writing assenting to the Missouri Compromise, and admitting its constitutionality. It was an atterthought of Calhoun's as of the Democratic party, that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Compromise, and admitting its constitutionality. It was an atterthought of Calhoun's as of the Democratic party, that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories. I but ask the professing Democracy to deny the name they disgrace. From the days of Washington to Fierce the Territories were held to be under the control of Congress. Now, one slavenoider with his negro can go into a Territory and frame laws for all that follow—this is Squatter Sovereignty.

The, Douglas says the people of a Territory may decide whether Slavery shall exist there, but he admits the constitutionality of the Dred Shott decision.

s the constitutionality of the Dred Smitt decision, ich carries Slavery into the Territories by the Conhead. In this way Doughas rides both sites of the fence. I hold, with the fathers of the country, that the Fines. I hold, with the fathers of the country, that the Republican party is right. [Applianse and hisses; cries of "Kick him out "-reply. There will be more than one to kick out." I shall be kicked out in good company, with Jefferson and Jackson; the Democracy would kick them out if they dared. I find no fault with those who differ from me; but how can any one call himself a Jefferson or Jackson Democrat, and receive into fellowship Toombs and such men, who always abused Jackson! The sen iments untered by Jefferson, Jackson and others are now called Abolition, and for which any one would be read out of the Demo-

bead, a worthy leader [ oplause and hisses]—worthy leader of the Federal host he led, when charging at the head of the Lecompton column, he didn't need the black cockade to designate him.

I have said that Congress ought to keep the Territories for white men, and not for slaveh, lders and their negroes; and this is called Abolitionism. Thank God I have lived long enough not to care for names. This struggle going on is the same as that fought noder lackson—the combination of capital against labor; the banks against Old Hickory. A part of the shareholders in the United States Bank wanted the United States deposites, often fifteen millions, to loan; for this they proposed to regulate the exchanges, ami make a uniform currency. Shaveholders are snother lot of cupitalists, who wish to seize the Territories for themselves and negroes, and throw out the poor white men. The pien is plausible—similar to the bank pien. But the Territories for first white men, for the general good, and not for a few slaveholders. I go for keeping these Territories for first white men, for the good of our State; to build up neh States west of us, to be tributaries to us. Whoever opposes this is against the good of Missouri. [Applause and bisses.]

I will revert te another parallel—the contest between the Gracchi and the patricians. Though the surrative comes from writers of the oligarch, and they are called agrarians—thus giving them a bad name, as I am called an Abolitionst: "Give a dog a bad name, &c.—the Gracchi only claims that the lands conquered by the Roman armies should be equally divided, and not given to the patricians alone; and this is the question now: Shall the Territories be divided by Hanestead bill and preception among the people, or held only by slaves and slave owners? The obgarchs call themselves Democratic, and strive to everthrow the old Democratic measures of old, which have been universally held, even to the time of Calhoun, and till he himself changed. Calhoun, becoming insane on the disquict minimal the oligarch.

Democratic measures of old, which have been universally held, even to the time of Calhoun, and till he himself changed. Calhoun, becoming insane on the disunion measure, and failing of his aims, sought to carry favor with the oligarch. This oligarch is strongly opposed to the interests of the West; but there is no doubt of Missouri throwing off the incubes of Slavery. [Applause and hisses, with calls for others.]

I reel the inspiration of the place. I have been here before. To what is the present advance of St. Joseph attributable; is it to Slavery? [Voice—"Dail it retard it?] Yes! ["Prove it."] I am not called on to prove axioms. I give my better belief—one negro is more in the way of a railroad than three mountains. [Applause and laughter.] Look at the most of arcountry. Has servile labor made your railroad, or the houses you count your wealth and strength by? St. Joseph's advance is owing to free white labor; to it she owes her position, second only to St. Louis in the State. [Applause and hisses.] Cities are the nurseries of Freedom; they first broke the bonds of Seridom in Europe. St. Louis, through her free white citizens, overhrew Slavery, and St. Joseph may, by similar policy, accomplish the same results. [Applane and hisses.] You mave taken the fair young bride of Freedom to your arms. [Some of the chivalry uttered an obscene jest!] If St. Joseph amounts to anything she must take hold of free white labor, and her advance will give the death blow to Slavery in her midst; for once receiving this fair bride you cannot go back—I will give the death-blow to Slavery in her midst; for once receiving this fair bride you cannot go back-I speak from history—and you will follow in the foot-steps of St. Louis, and Missouri will be free. [Ap-

plane and hisses ]

[Here began a regular row, cries of all kinds, and a fight seemed imminent; but Blair stood calmly waiting for the noise to subside. One bright genus arose and told Mr. Blair he had treated him as a gentleman. told Mr. Blair he had treated him as a gentleman—hissing and cries of put him out being gentlemanly (him the code of his chivalry—but he must not say things offensive to the feelings of a Pro-Slavery audience. Cry in the audience: "It ain't a Pro-Slavery audience by a d—d signt." Chivalry replied: "I have got as good a pair of lungs as any one, and I'm a match for any man of one hundred and fifty pounds." Here Mayor Thompson arose and said that "Mr. Blair spoke by invitation of his friends, and though he might not agree with him, yet every Southern gentleman would treat him as a gentleman, and hear him respectfully—others had got to." The storm quieted.]

I have striven to show due respect and courtesy for the feelings of my Pro-Slavery friends. I was born and reared in a Slave State, and do not wish to say anything to hurt your feelings.

I have spoken for some time, longer than I had sup-

posed; the heat of the room is great, and I feel westied. I thank you for your attendance and attention; even of those opposed to me.

After the speaker stopped the andience dispersed good-naturedly—here and there was a cry for the one hundred and lifty pound man.

POLITICAL.

- The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier says that Nahum Ward, esq., a wealthy citizen of Marietta, has placed a handsome American marble monument over the

remains of Com. Whipple, of revolutionary memory. - The Louisville Journal of July 23 says: A rumor has reached us that Vice-President Breckinridge has taken the stump in the Ashland District in the hope of saving Simms.

-The Chicago Press and Tribune of July 25 says: -The Chicago Press and Tribune of July 25 says:

"We have the most cheering intelligence from our political friends in lows. The campaign has opened under the most favorable auspices, and there is every reason to believe that the Republican ticket will be elected by a larger majority than has ever before been given in that State. Not only are old Republicans coming up to the work with their wonted zeal and determination, but we hear of important accessions to the Republican ranks in every county from which we have advices. Among the most important of these are Col. Scholte and Maj. E. W. Eastman. Both these gentlemen have long been recognized as among the ablest and most influential leaders of the Democracy in that state. They have been driven from the party by its intensely Pro-Slavery character, and are now doing good service for Republicanism. Col. Scholte is at the tlemen have long been recognized as among the ablest intensely Pro-Slavery character, and are now adopted good service for Republicanism. Col. Scholte is at the head of a campaign paper, and Maj. Eastman has taken the stamp. Many of the old political associates of these gentlemen have resolved to take sides with them in their stand for Republicanism. Meanwhile, Brigadier-General Augustus Cosar Dodge not only declines to accept the challenge of Mr. Kirkwood to discuss the questions involved in the canvass before the people of Iowa, but, in consequence of the stampede from De necracy to Republicanism, he is said to wish to withdraw from the canvass entirely. Present appearances indicate that his place on the State ticket will be supplied by another man; but whether it be the Brigadier, or Fisner, or Samuels, the result will be the same. The Democracy of Iowa are disheartened and demoralized. The honest portion of them are deserting the rotten organization by platoons; the remainder admit that their defeat is inevitable, and nothing but the hope of reward from the Federal Administration prevents them from abandoning the contest."

## PERSONAL.

-Gen. Tom Thumb, having returned to Bridgeport, Conn., his native city, has been invited by the Mayor and other principal citizens to hold one of his public levers for their gratification. The little General replies that he will give two exhibitions on the afternoon and evening of Friday, the 28th inst., the entire proceeds of which he will devote to the Bridgeport Library.

-In the notice that has been going the rounds the newspaper press of the fact that Mr. Delos E. Sill of The Cattarangus Freeman has been muleted in the sum of \$1,000 by the Superior Court of Ellicottville for a libelous report of a breach-of promise trial, an important omission occurred, viz: the said "Saperior Court of Ellicottville" is an independent triounal, having no connection with the Judiciary of the State, but instituted and managed by the law students of the village. Miss Etlen Shaw of Buffalo brought her suit against Mr. Van Campen for breach of promise before the same Court.

- Mr. Barry Sullivan is playing at the Metropolitan

Theater in Buffalo. -Mr. A. B. Linssen, a native of Holland, and now esiding at Duboque, has fallen heir to \$10,000, left him in his native country.

-The letter from Brandon, Muss., purporting to give an account of the accidental shooting of a wife by her husband, which we copied from The N. O. Picayune, was a heax on that journal, the motive and source of which are upknown.

-The Lunchburg Virginian says that Captain Keziah Bayless, who was convicted in Petersburg of slave-stealing, and sentenced to forty years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, died at that institution a few days since, having at that time thirty years to serve. His capture, it will be remembered, created nuch excitement, and he narrowly escaped lynching when he was lanced from the boat which carried him to Petersburg.

-The Rev. Dr. Carter, on clerical trial at Lonburg, N. C., has been acquitted,

The Hon. John Gayle, Judge of the Viele States District Court for Alabama, died 21-1 met. The deceased was twice Governor of Alabana, and this circle. Mr. Key, his victim, and who belonged to an old and respectable family, had the entree dependence of Alabana, and to the Lagrange dependence of the Democratic delegation, half of the Lagrange dependence of the Democratic delegation from Georgia islants and of the Democratic delegation from Georgia islant

States District Court for the District of Alabame, which position he continued to occupy up to the time of his death.

-The statue of Senator Douglas, which was ordered by Gov. Matteson for his new mansion, is on exhibition in Springfield, Ill. The sculptor is Mr. Volk of Chiengo. The statue is the exact size and counterpart of Douglas, and cut from marble from Vermont, bit native State. It is said to be a masterpiece.

UNPROVOKED AND SUPPOSED FATAL STABBING AFFAIR.

ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR.

Cn Tuesday night, about 104 o'clock, a difficulty oc urred in the liquor store of Charles O'Brien, No. 250 Avenue B, between three men, named Farrell, Skelly and Gallagher, there being present at the time Cernelius McBride and Charles Lynch. McBride, being partially under the influence of liquor, seized a large knife, and, without provocation, stabbed Lynch in the left side, inflicting a severe, and, it is feared, fatal wound. McBride escaped before the Police could series at the spot, and it is feared has fled from the city. Coronev Jackman being informed of the duagers us condution of Lynch, proceeded to take his mate mortem exemination, which is as follows:

Charles Lynch, Deing sworn, rays—I raside at No. 29 Avenue B resterday ovening about Voolook, I was in the specify store 10. 248 Avenue B, when William Varrell commenced musing with me; he said he heard I was point to lifething. I told him I did novemen to have anything tords in that way; I then welst into O'Drien's store, followed by Varrell and McBride; Farrell and I commenced to scottle, and while we were at it McBride; came my and stabled me with schutcher's kinds; I save him no came for clabbing me; I did not expect such a thing; McBride and Phod no difficulty before the stable in a

bing.
Charles O'Brien, being sworn, says—I reside at No. 259 Avenue B; last night, about 19 or 11 o'eleck; John and 259 Avenue B; last night, about 19 or 11 o'eleck; John and Charles Lynch and sayeelf went late my store to take a drink, when Thomas Stelly, Parrell and Oshbaher care in and called for drinks; I went to walt on them, when the muse commenced between the party and Charles Lynch; at this time, a create came in from the street; to my knowledged diff not see McBidethere, for there were so many in the store, and Twas trying to clear the place, when Thomas Lynch exclain, "McBride has stabled me," at say the back of a person turning away, which I suppose was McBride; I'sent for a doctor.
On this testimony She case was submitted, and the Jury conducted a versitet that, "Charles Lynch came.

Jury rendered a verdiet that "Charles Lynch came to his wounding by a s'ab at the hands of Cornelics McBride, on the evening of the 20th day of Jaly.

McBride escaped immediately after stabbing the injured man, and is yet at large. Coroner Jackman issued a warrant for his arrest, and placed it in the hands of an officer for execution. Lynch has a wife and two children. He boars an excellent character for industry and sobriety.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - This enterprise is at a

dead halt for the present. The amount of stock subscribed was \$150,000, which it was supposed would purchase a site and pay for the erection of a magnificent building: but it appears now that at least \$30,000 more will be required. A site, consisting of ten lots on Montague street, has been purchased for \$42,000, and according to the plans submitted, the cost of a building will be \$140,000. The Bailding Committee baving the matter in charge, were willing to assume an additional responsibility of \$15,000 beyond the capital stock subscribed, but are not prepared to double the amount without consulting with the heaviest subscribers, who are now luxuristing in the country. On their return to the city, a meeting of stockholders will be called, and the matter laid be fore them. Until then, nothing will be done.

DR. RESCHER'S NEW CHURCH.-The lots for recting a new and spacious church for the Rev. Mr. Beecher, situated en the Hights near Remesen and Hicks streets have long since been purchased, but no progress has been made toward building the edifice. The subscribers are divided in opicion as to feasibility of locating the church at so great a distance from Fulton Ferry and so far from the principal railroad lines. Some are in favor of purchasing the Baptist church property in Pierrepoint street, con-tending that the location will be much more eligible than the site already selected. So far everything in connection therewith appears to be at a stand-still.

Tax Board of Hemilia.—A meeting of the Board was held yesterday morning, Mr. Kalerlesses in the chair. Complaints were made of vacant lots on the north-west corner of Harrison and Court streets. Of low lots on block bounded by Hamilton avenue, Mill and Court streets. Declared nuisances and ordered to be abated at the expense of the owners.

A petition of John T. Hildreth was presented, asking for the removal of Husted's stables in the VII'uh Ward, cortending that they created a misance. Referred to Meerrs. Furey and Cashow.

The Health Officer reported that Homby's fat establishment in the IXth Ward was not a misance as complained, and the Board had, therefore, no jarisdiction. The report was adopted.

The report was adopted.

Petition of residents in the neighborhood of Adelman's glue and oil factory on Flushing avenue, but see Smith and Morrell streets, stating that no nuisance existed by reason of said factory, and asking that the proprietors be allowed to continue their business. Releved to Aldermen Cashow and Furey for report.

Some bills were passed, and the Board adjourneds till Ament in

I ow's New Buildings designed for stores and offices of Court and Joralemon streets. They will be tarte stories high, with a base ment, and will be camposed of Nova-Souta stories high, with a base ment, and will be camposed of Nova-Souta stories high, in anyle similar to the Mechanics Bank building in Wall street. The extent of the block will be so feet on Gourtand 100 feet on Joralemon street. It was Mr. Low's design to huld a suiformable from Joralemon to Remem street, but he was unable to purchase the two lots on the westerly side. He obsered #13,000 for them, but the owner would not part with them for that sum. The ground to be occupied by the new heldings is valued as \$50,000 more.

THE SEWER DISTRICTS.—The Water Commissioners have laid out into sewer districts all that part of the sity, the waters and drainese of which will be discharged through the sewer terminating at the Navy Yard into Wallabout Bay.

-A correspondent of The St. Louis Republican sage that a number of ladies were present and aided in the execution of the negro hung by a most for rape land week, and that one lady put the rope about his neck

FLUID ACCIDENT. - Mrs. Gorman, the old lady who was burned at her residence in Greenwich street, a few evenings ago, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, died last night at the Hospital.

the foot of Laight street last evening, was accidental-THE KANSAS LAND SALES-DIFFICULTIES APPRE-HESDED .- A correspondent of The Keokuk Gate City.

DROWSED .- A boy named Quinn, while bathing A

HENDED.—A correspondent of The Keokuk Gate City, writing from Douiphan, K. T., says:

"There is considerable speculation here as to the land sales, and the general opinion is that there will be no bidders. Buchanan's ill-advised measure of forcing the bomestead of the pre-dmptor into the market he had the effect of making many votes for the Opportion. There were no bidders at the Omaha sale last week. Not a single cash hidler, I believe. So mus after foreing. There are, however, many speculation out here, with land-warrants, and as soon as the days of sale shall have passed they will begin to locate them. There will be not a little confusion, and the poor men will be crowded to the wall. Many a power precimptor will be crowded down, unless they shall form some sort of mutual protection—which is by no mean improbable.

improbable.
"A new difficulty is now arising, and it bids fair to "A new difficulty is now arising, and it out fair to be a very serious one, and it may result in bloodsness. It is that the people, who have a just appreciation of the law, see it has not been complied with, and have-commenced 'jumping' the unoccupied claims, and the owners, it is thought, will resort to violence. Fre-quently do you hear a person declare he will shoot anybody who 'jumps' his claim. But so it is, maters are becoming confused, and, though all may eventually be righted, we may fear the worst."

# The people of Southern Kansas are holding meetings a favor of a railroad from the mouth of the Kanse rection of Galveston Bay.

isitors at the Montgomery White Sulphur, 290 at the Allegany, 700 at the Old White, 40 at the Old Sweet, 30 at the Salt, 500 at Old Point, and 100 at the Yellow Springs.

Springs.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A boy named Bartholomer Scram, seven year of age, while playing ball on Tuesday after oon near the foot of Thirty third afters, East River, accidentally fell into the door, and before constance with the west according to the constance of the cons